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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
THOMAS G. BRUTON
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT

1:16-cv-06984

Judge Amy J. St. Eve

Magistrate Judge M. David Weisman

"Rocky" Roque De La Fuente,

Plaintiff,

v.

State of Illinois; Charles W. Scholz,
Chairman of the Illinois State Board of
Elections; and DOES 1-20 inclusive.

Defendant.

COMPLAINT FOR:

- 1) Violation of the Due Process Clause – 42
U.S.C. § 1983 - Undue Burden

JURY TRIAL REQUESTED

PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT

JURISDICTION & VENUE

1. This is an action for legal and equitable relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983 for violation of Plaintiffs rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and for violation of the "Elections" Clause of Article I, Section 4, of the United States Constitution.

2. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §1367.

PARTIES

3. Plaintiff "Rocky" Roque De La Fuente ("De La Fuente") is a candidate for President of the United States desiring to have his name put on the 2016 Presidential ballot in Illinois. De La Fuente meets all the statutory requirements to place his name on the ballot except for the petition requirements of 10 ILCS 5/10-3, 10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10 ILCS 5/8-8, 10 ILCS 5/10-4, 10 ILCS 5/10-8, and 10 ILCS 10-2.

4. Defendant, Charles W. Scholz is the Chairman of the Illinois State Board of Elections, the entity that is the supervisor and director of all election matters in Illinois.

5. The State of Illinois is responsible for the statutory scheme in question.

6. Plaintiffs are ignorant of the true names and capacities of Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, and therefore sue these Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally responsible in some manner for the events and happenings herein referred to and, thereby, proximately and legally caused injury and damage to Plaintiffs as herein alleged. Plaintiffs will ask leave of the Court, as necessary, to amend this complaint to set forth their true names and/or capacities once same are ascertained.

ELECTION STATUTES IN QUESTION

7. When combined, 10 ILCS 5/10-3, 10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10 ILCS 5/8-8, 10 ILCS 5/10-4, 10 ILCS 5/10-8, and 10 ILCS 10-2 create a statutory scheme that infringes upon the constitutional rights of the Plaintiffs to fully and properly participate in the electoral process.

8. Chapter 10 Section 5/10-3 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (10 ILCS 5/10-3) outlines the signature requirements and deadlines that an Independent presidential candidate needs to submit to be placed on the general election ballot:

“Nomination of independent candidates (not candidates of any political party), for any office to be filled by the voters of the State at large may also be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by 1% of the number of voters who voted in the next preceding Statewide general election or 25,000 qualified voters of the State, whichever is less.” 10 ILCS 5/10-3.

9. For the 2016 general election, an independent presidential candidate in 2016 needs to collect 25,000 signatures in order to be named on the general election ballot in Illinois.¹

¹ In the October 2015 edition of *Ballot Access News*, ballot access expert Richard Winger estimated that an

1 10. Chapter 10 Section 5/7-10 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 8-8, 10-
2 4) outlines an onerous time requirement for circulating petitions sheets:

3 “Petition sheets must not be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day for the
4 filing of the petitions. The circulator’s statement on a candidate’s petition sheet must
5 specify either the dates on which the sheets were circulated, the first and last dates on
6 which the sheet was circulated or that none of the signatures on the sheet were signed
7 more than 90 days preceding the last day for filing the petitions.” 10 ILCS 5/7-10, 8-8,
8 10-4.
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10 11. Chapter 10 Section 5/10-4 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (10 ILCS 5/10-4) stipulates
11 that “a petition circulator may not circulate for more than one political party”. 10 ILCS
12 5/10-4.
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14 12. Chapter 10 Section 5/10-4 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (10 ILCS 5/10-4) stipulates
15 that “a petition circulator may not circulate for an independent candidate or candidates
16 in addition to candidates for a new political party.” 10 ILCS 5/10-4.
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18 13. Chapter 10 Section 5/10-4 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (10 ILCS 5/10-4) stipulates
19 that “a petition circulator may not circulate for more than one new political party.” 10
20 ILCS 5/10-4.
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22 14. Chapter 10 Section 5/7-10, 8-8, 10-4 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (10 ILCS 5/7-10,
23 8-8, 10-4) outlines an onerous requirement for verification by requiring a petition
24 circulator to complete the circulator’s statement at the bottom of each petition sheet
25 certifying address, age and citizenship information and also certifying that the
26 signatures on that sheet were signed in his/her presence and are genuine and that to the
27

28 independent presidential candidate in 2016 would need to collect 25,000 signatures in Illinois in order to get on the
ballot. https://ballotpedia.org/Ballot_access_requirements_for_presidential_candidates_in_Illinois

1 best of his/her knowledge the persons so signing were duly registered voters of the
2 political subdivision for which the candidate or candidates shall be nominated, or
3 elected, and that their respective registration addresses are correctly stated therein. This
4 statement shall be sworn to and signed before an officer authorized to administer oaths
5 in Illinois. 10 ILCS 5/7-10, 8-8, 10-4.

7 15. Chapter 10 Section 5/10-3 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (10 ILCS 5/10-3) stipulates
8 that a person may sign the petitions of one established political party for the Primary
9 Election and one new political party or independent for the subsequent General
10 Election.” 10 ILCS 5/10-3.

11 16. Chapter 10 Section 5/7-10, 8-8, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (10
12 ILCS 5/7-10, 8-8, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4) stipulates that petition signers must be registered
13 voters in the political subdivision in which the candidate is seeking nomination or
14 election. 10 ILCS 5/7-10, 8-8, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4.

16 17. 10 ILCS 5/10-8 sets out the method for objecting to the validity of a candidate’s petition:
17 Any legal voter of the political subdivision or district in which the candidate or public
18 question is to be voted on, or any legal voter in the State in the case of a proposed
19 amendment to Article IV of the Constitution or an advisory public question to be
20 submitted to the voters of the entire State, having objections to any certificate of
21 nomination or nomination papers or petitions filed, shall file an objector’s petition
22 together with 2 copies thereof in the principal office or the permanent branch office of
the State Board of Elections, or in the office of the election authority or local election
official with whom the certificate of nomination, nomination papers or petitions are on
file.

23 18. De La Fuente enjoys a significant modicum of support nationally and in the State of
24 Illinois.

25 CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

26 19. Article I, Section 4, of the United States Constitution, commonly referred to as the
27 “Elections Clause,” provides, in relevant part:
28

1 The Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and representatives, shall
2 be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof...

3 20. Article 4, Section 2, of the United States Constitution provides:

4 The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in
5 the several States.

6 21. The First Amendment of the United States Constitution provides:

7 Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free
8 exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the
9 people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

10 22. The Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution provides, in relevant part:

11 All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof,
12 are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make
13 or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the
14 United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without
15 due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the
16 laws.
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19 **COUNT 1**

20 **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief - 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Violation of the Due Process Clause –**
21 **Undue Burden**

22 23. Plaintiff repeats, re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation
23 contained in paragraphs above.

24 24. In order to prevail on a §1983 claim Plaintiffs must show that: (1) the conduct
25 complained of was committed by a person acting under the color of state law: and (2)
26 the conduct deprived a person of rights, privileges or immunities secured by the
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1 Constitution or laws of the United States. *Parratt v. Taylor*, 451 U.S. 527, 535, 101
2 S.Ct. 1908, 1912, 68 L.Ed.2d 420 (1981).

3 25. Defendant, Charles W. Scholz, Chairman of the Illinois State Board of Elections acting
4 under color of state law, is imposing statutory scheme that unduly burdens Plaintiff and
5 deprives him and those who would vote for him the fundamental right to vote for their
6 candidate in public office.

7
8 26. When combined, 10 ILCS 5/10-3, 10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10 ILCS 5/8-8, 10 ILCS 5/10-4, and
9 10 ILCS 10-2 create a statutory scheme that infringes upon the constitutional rights of
10 the Plaintiffs to fully and properly participate in the electoral process.

11 27. The high signature requirement, short time-frame that candidates are able to collect
12 signatures, early June 27th deadline for nominating petitions, restrictions on both who
13 can sign and circulate nominating petitions, and an objection process that is simple to
14 initiate and can be started by any voter in Illinois, create a statutory scheme whose
15 requirements are in excess of those that satisfy constitutional standards and unduly
16 infringe upon the constitutional rights of the Plaintiffs to fully and properly participate
17 in the electoral process.

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19 28. The Statutory scheme, when looked at as a whole, presents an undue burden to ballot
20 access by placing multiple roadblocks in Plaintiff's path, each of which increase the
21 difficulty and costs of achieving ballot access to create an unduly burdensome statutory
22 scheme.

23
24 29. The courts have invalidated a variety of petition requirements, many of them far
25 less onerous than the requirements in Indiana. The trend amongst the Courts is to
26 allow more ballot access in order to give the people more choice, not less. *See*,
27 *e.g.*, *Green Party of Ga. v. Kemp*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 34355 Case # 1:12-cv-
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01822-RWS Document 92 (invalidating a requirement of over 50,000 signatures for minor political parties and independent candidates, lowering the number of required signatures to 7,500); *Constitution Party of Pennsylvania v Cortes*, e.d., cv-12-2726 (invalidating a petition requirement of 21,775 signatures and lowering the amount to 5,000 signatures); *Nader v. Brewer*, 531 F.3d 1028, 1031 (9th Cir. 2008) (invalidating Arizona's independent Presidential petition procedure requiring 14,694 signatures due in June); *Citizens to Establish a Reform Party in Ark. v. Priest*, 970 F. Supp. 690, 691, 698-99 (E.D. Ark 1996) (invalidating a requirement of 21,505 signatures to form a new party); *Libertarian Party of Ohio*, 462 F.3d at 595 (invalidating an early petition deadline requiring 32,290 signatures); *McLain v. Meier*, 637 F.2d 1159 at 1161, 1170 (8th Cir. 1980) (invalidating a requirement of 15,000 signatures for newly qualifying parties).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs ask that the Court enter judgment:

- A. Declaring that Illinois's statutory scheme unconstitutionally infringes upon the Plaintiff's right to ballot access and to participate in the electoral process;
- B. Declaring that the Illinois statutory requirements impose an unduly and unjustifiable burden on Independent presidential candidates;
- C. Declaring that Illinois has no compelling interest in imposing the statutory restrictions upon Independent presidential candidates; and that such burden on Independent candidates outweighs any interest the State may have in requiring Independent candidates to amass 25,000 signatures, while adhering to the other restrictions on the circulations of petitions cited herein; by the June 27th deadline.
- D. Declaring that Illinois's statutory scheme violates the Equal Protection Clause;

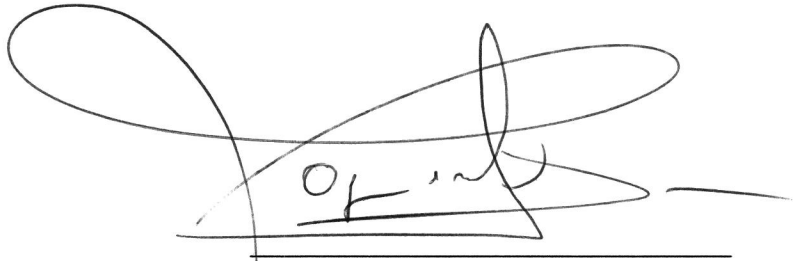
1 E. Enjoining this statutory scheme;

2 F. Ordering that De La Fuente be placed on the 2016 Presidential Ballot in Illinois;

3 G. Granting De La Fuente such other and further relief as to which he may be entitled and
4 which the Court may deem equitable and just;

5 H. Awarding attorney fees and costs.
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rocky Roque De La Fuente", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with large loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Respectfully Submitted,

"Rocky" Roque De La Fuente

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